

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

331
E10m

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1960

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

FL. 204.

FEBRUARY, 1960

Wage Earner Level Down 5,200 In First '59 Month

The downward trend of employment numbers in Montana's non-farm industries continued with normal seasonal force during January. Wage earners on payrolls of industry and commerce were figured at 149,000, as of January 15. This was a decline of 5,200 both from last month and from January of last year. It was the sixth consecutive month to show less employment than the same month in the preceding year, and the lowest January employment level since 1955. Reflecting seasonal aspects of the Montana economy with the added depression of labor market forces by the metal mining strike, there were 21,700 fewer Montanans receiving pay checks in January than during last August.

Declines Widespread

Employment losses from December to January were spread over a wide range of industrial patterns. Post-holiday lay-offs and secondary effects of the metals dispute brought the sharpest decline in the trade industries with a 2,200 wage earner loss. Despite mild weather during most of the period, the decline in construction forces was measured at 1,600. The service industries and the transportation and utilities group were down 300 each. Employment in government was down 600, chiefly as a result of the release of extra post office workers temporarily hired during the rush of the holiday season. Employment in the total mining group declined 200 with all of the loss in the field of petroleum and natural gas production. The manufacturing group was minus 100 workers in non-durable goods, as the last of the sugar refinery workers were laid off at the end of the season's run.

JANUARY LABOR SURPLUS NEAR 25,000; LABOR MARKET PATTERNS AT WINTER LOW

Reserve labor supply in Montana climbed to a record breaking high of 24,452 at the end of January. It was the highest jobseeker count since records have been kept by the Commission. Not since the depression days of the '30's had comparable levels been reached. It was more than 4,000 higher than the January count last year, 3,000 more than January, 1958, and exceeded the January, 1958, and exceeded the January average of jobseekers for the past ten years by 9,300. Figures quoted are those of active applicants for work registered with the twenty-two local offices of the Montana State Employment Service. This is not an exact measure of the inventory of the unemployed, chiefly because of the metal mining dispute which carried through January. Experience of the past years indicates that not all workers idled by major strikes register with employment service offices, but enough of them do to distort the statistical picture and inflate jobseekers totals during the period of a dispute.

Fifty-Six Per Cent In Five Areas

More than half of the state's idle were concentrated in five areas. Great Falls headed the list with 3,373 job applicants; followed by Butte, 3,318; Billings, 2,943; Kalispell, 2,245; and Missoula, 1,750. Despite the recall of 2,200 workers to smelter employment since December 22, the Anaconda jobseeker count during January was 1,384 three times more than the January, 1959 figure.

About 17,000 Idled Since Last August

The current count of jobseekers is about 17,000 more than the number recorded last August when employment was at its peak for the year. A year ago the August to January jobseeker spread was 11,500, and two years ago it was 17,800, reflecting effects of the 1957-58 economic downturn. The normal spread between these two points during times of relatively stable labor market balance measures between 10,000 and 12,000, and reflects seasonal decreases in working forces characteristic of employment experience in Montana. Much of the 5,000 to 7,000 in the unemployment swing this winter, as compared to recent years of more stable labor market conditions, stemmed from the troubled metal mining industry, reduced market demand in the lumber industry, and a general economic belt-tightening in most other major industries. The effects depressed other fields of employment and reduced wage totals which weakened the general economy.

Only One Shows Gain

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate showed a gain of 100 over December, as work forces were expanded to meet the needs of the income tax season.

Metal Mining Strike Ends

Agreement in the six month old metal mining dispute was reached on Feb. 11.

Ratification by local unions followed, Feb. 15. The longest copper strike in Montana history was over, and approximately 600 miners and craftsmen were back on the job. The following morning, of 2,063 mine-mill members employed when the strike started, present operation plans will provide jobs for 1,283.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES (per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Dec 1959	2) Nov 1959	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1958
3) All Manufacturing.....	4)	4)	1.8	4)	4)	1.2	4)	4)	3.7	4)	4)	1.4	4)	4)	1.5
Durable Goods.....	4)	4)	2.2	4)	4)	1.3	4)	4)	4.9	4)	4)	1.9	4)	4)	2.0
Primary Metal.....	4)	4)	1.1	4)	4)	0.1	4)	4)	2.4	4)	4)	1.8	4)	4)	0.4
3) Nondurable Goods.....	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.0	1.7	3.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.7
All Mining.....	4)	4)	4.6	4)	4)	0.3	4)	4)	3.0	4)	4)	1.7	4)	4)	*
Metal Mining.....	4)	4)	4.2	4)	4)	1.2	4)	4)	4.9	4)	4)	1.7	4)	4)	2.1

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.

3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.

1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.

4) Figures not available due to industry wide labor dispute in metal mining and primary metals. *Less than 0.05.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(1,384 jobseekers, 57 new, 1,105 men, 279 women). Area jobseekers three times higher than year ago despite recall of 2,200 workers to smelter employment. Unemployment claims more than double year ago, with peak of 1,979 recorded Jan. 1. Other than moderate smelter hiring, labor market activity at virtual standstill with little hope of improvement next two months.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,943 jobseekers, 802 new, 2,012 men, 931 women). Big cuts in construction forces last month with only limited activity on highway and building projects. January building permits at low ebb. Heavy construction agenda awaits spring weather. Railroad hiring down; train and engines crew cut to minimum. No extra gangs active. Trade industries at good volume with special sales and promotion. Farm hiring slow with big surplus of agricultural workers awaiting job opportunities.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(820 jobseekers, 257 new, 556 men, 264 women). Work continuing on commercial and college buildings as weather permits. Forty new homes under construction at housing development site. Logging and sawmill work expected to remain at full scale if weather permits. New projects starting soon include 1¼ million dollar shopping center and sewer improvement project. Local labor supply adequate to meet current needs.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(3,318 jobseekers, 232 new, 2,709 men, 609 women). Economic conditions worsening as metal mining strike approaches 6th month mark. Federal mediators entered picture early February. Weekly lay-offs of trade and service workers common. Many craftsmen leaving area for employment in other states and overseas. Many homes placed for sale. Future labor market activity unpredictable pending outcome of strike. Large labor surplus.

CUT BANK—(568 jobseekers, 170 new, 426 men, 142 women). New job applications nearly double year ago with many farm workers who follow construction work during summer months. Job placements at low ebb, and mostly short-time. Mild increase in oil activity providing employment for 12 workers. Farm hiring slow, but sheep tagging to start late February, weather permitting.

DILLON—(249 jobseekers, 131 new, 178 men, 71 women). Agricultural activity chiefly feeding, sheep tagging, and general maintenance. Labor supply adequate. Sixteen employed in potato cellars with work to continue through middle of March. Con-

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. Avg. 1951-60
Employment—				
Industrial Employment	149,000	154,200	154,200	148,700
New Job Applicants	5,453	3,980	4,655	4,899
Job Applicants, End of Month	24,452	20,168	20,350	15,198
	Feb. 5 1960	Jan. 1 1960	Feb. 6 1959	Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1956-60
Insured Unemployment, Week of				
New and Renewal Claims	1,783	2,634	1,632	1,652
Unemployed Weeks filed	16,723	12,742	14,783	13,839
Total Unemployment Claims	18,506	15,376	16,415	15,491

struction slowed by inclement weather. Re-activated mining operations employing 43 men. Trade and service industries at winter low.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(1,015 jobseekers, 216 new, 790 men, 225 women). Moderate weather allowed continuance of most area construction projects, including air base housing, military installations, and work at Fort Peck Power House. Construction totals will rise rapidly with warm weather. Volume in trade channels above last year. Light snow cover kept livestock feeding at minimum, but farm hires equal to year ago. Local labor supply adequate at present.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(343 jobseekers, 126 new, 275 men, 68 women). Labor market activity normal for winter season. Construction and other outdoor activity keyed to weather. Oil field work slow with no immediate upturn in sight. Erection of steel towers for power line employs 24. Highway crews limited to survey work. Volume in trade and service establishments below last year.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(3,373 jobseekers, 595 new, 2,600 men, 773 women). Most January hiring in clerical and sales classifications, but less than year ago. All construction activity at seasonal low. Heavy construction schedule set for spring. Secondary effects of labor dispute causing some retrenchment in trade and service industries. Farm hiring slow but upswing expected in February. Labor surplus exists in most classifications.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(592 jobseekers, 102 new, 473 men, 119 women). Jobseekers ten per cent above year ago, chiefly as result of idled lumber workers. Cold weather early in month restricted most construction and lumbering activities. Farm hiring practically nil; work in potato cellars hampered by freezing weather. Job opportunities at season low. Labor supply adequate.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(743 jobseekers, 250 new, 604 men, 139 women). Job placements in industry and commerce above year ago, and farm hiring equal.

Prospects next two months not too encouraging. No new construction projects in sight. Lay-offs in trade and service industries in face of winter let-down. Railroad employment down from last year. Some upswing in farm hiring expected after Feb. 15.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,154 jobseekers, 265 new, 888 men, 266 women). Seasonal down-turn in construction, lumbering and trade industries accounted for much of the new unemployment during the month. Labor demand during month chiefly for clerical and specialized service workers. Larger construction projects keeping full crews. Work began on \$300,000 sewage lagoon north of city. Little demand for farm labor.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(2,245 jobseekers, 388 new, 1,677 men, 568 women). Weather-caused force reductions in construction and lumbering accounted for bulk of new jobseekers during January. Lumber employment remained fairly stable as demands increased. Seasonal let-down in trade and service industries following end of tourist season left 300 workers idle, a normal labor market pattern for this area. Agriculture hiring down due to reduced activity in potato sorting and grading. Labor supply adequate to meet current needs.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(434 jobseekers, 98 new, 330 men, 104 women). January hires chiefly in trade and service industries but down sharply from last month. Cold weather and snow suspended most construction work and other outside projects. No appreciable change expected in labor market picture next 6 weeks.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(576 jobseekers, 189 new, 400 men, 176 women). Work on commercial, residential and bridge building projects continues with limited crews as weather permits. Some reduction of woods crews occurred due to weather conditions and slower market demands. Employment levels at most sawmills remained fairly steady. No change in rail-

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956*	154.3	152.1	154.0	160.6	166.9	174.9	174.9	177.3	174.8	172.2	168.1	164.4	166.2
1957	154.5	152.7	154.5	159.0	163.7	169.5	171.6	171.6	168.3	165.0	160.8	157.5	162.4
1958	151.9	149.1	149.3	155.2	161.2	165.9	169.0	171.0	168.8	167.6	164.6	161.2	161.2
1959	154.2	152.1	154.7	159.7	164.3	169.3	170.2	170.7	160.0	159.2	155.6	154.2	160.4
1960	149.0*												

*Preliminary estimate. **Employment figures from 1956 to date revised on basis of more complete reports. Industry detail will be found in a supplement to this publication.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

road employment after earlier lay-offs. Farm hiring slow with little demand at present.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(454 jobseekers, 135 new, 373 men, 81 women). Labor market activity held to seasonal patterns with reduced worker demand in construction and trade and service industries. Farm hiring above last year despite open weather eliminating need for livestock feeders. No great upswing in economic climate seen for next two months.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,750 jobseekers, 682 new, 1,221 men, 529 women). Cold weather and end of holiday season left their marks on the economic scene during January. Worker lay-offs at one large sawmill totaled 100 after some worker callbacks. Installation of machinery at new paper mill began during the month. Construction and other outside work at near standstill. Trade and service employment down after holiday buying season.

POLSON—(479 jobseekers, 199 new, 392 men, 87 women). Opening of new super-market provided job openings for 17 workers. Area sawmills and plywood mill operated with normal crews during the period despite some weather-caused cutbacks in logging forces. A new mill scheduled for opening March 1, to employ 40. Majority of jobseekers are seasonal workers from fields of construction, forest service, national parks, etc.

SHELBY—(453 jobseekers, 162 new, 358 men, 95 women). Construction on a limited basis as weather permits. Heavy schedule set for spring, including high school, city sewage lagoon and expansion of highway construction. Economic patterns in trade and service industries weakened with only minimum personnel employed. Farm hiring over last year with more expansion forecast next month.

SIDNEY—(436 jobseekers, 167 new, 381 men, 55 women). Volume in trade industries down 10 to 50% from last year with most of decline in sales of durable goods. Construction work at good pace with most skilled craftsmen employed. Building of new schools at Sidney and Savage slated to start in April. Sugar beet refining campaign ended January 1, two weeks earlier than in 1959. Farm labor demand below previous years with surplus of farm hands awaiting job openings.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(402 jobseekers, 112 new, 359 men, 43 women). Work at Noxon Rapids Dam nearing end with interior painting, finishing, and installation of third generator. Major sawmills operated at peak capacity with some smaller mills on part time basis because of cold weather. Logging hampered by snow at higher elevations, forcing equipment moves to more easily accessible areas. Trade and service industries at seasonal low.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(721 jobseekers, 118 new, 614 men, 107 women). Labor market activity equal to year ago. Majority of idle in semi-skilled and unskilled worker groups. Oil field work slowed with no drilling during the month and subsequent force reductions of oil service and trucking workers; further worker lay-offs expected during February. Trade and service employment fairly stable in most areas. Farm hiring at low ebb.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1960 (2)	Dec. 1959 (3)	Jan. 1959	Dec. '59 to Jan. '60	Jan. '59 to Jan. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	149,000	154,200	154,200	— 5,200	— 5,200
Manufacturing.....	17,000	17,100	19,500	— 100	— 2,500
Durable goods.....	9,500	9,500	12,000	00	— 2,500
Lumber and timber products.....	6,600	6,600	6,900	00	— 300
Primary metals.....	1,500	1,500	3,800	00	— 2,300
Other (4).....	1,400	1,400	1,300	00	100
Nondurable goods.....	7,500	7,600	7,500	— 100	00
Food and kindred products.....	4,300	4,400	3,900	— 100	400
Printing and publishing.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining.....	900	900	900	00	00
Other (5).....	700	700	1,100	00	— 400
Mining.....	4,600	4,800	8,700	— 200	— 4,100
Metal mining.....	2,000	2,000	5,700	00	— 3,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production.....	1,900	2,100	2,300	— 200	— 400
Contract Construction.....	7,400	9,000	7,600	— 1,600	— 200
Contractors, building construction.....	3,200	4,000	2,800	— 800	400
Contractors, other than building.....	1,000	1,500	1,700	— 500	700
Contractors, special trade.....	3,200	3,500	3,100	— 300	100
Transportation and utilities.....	18,400	18,700	18,600	— 300	— 200
Interstate railroads.....	8,800	9,000	9,200	— 200	— 400
Transportation except railroads.....	3,700	3,700	3,700	00	00
Utilities including communication.....	5,900	6,000	5,700	— 100	200
Trade.....	38,000	40,200	37,400	— 2,200	600
Wholesale trade.....	7,500	7,700	8,100	— 200	600
Retail trade.....	30,500	32,500	29,300	— 2,000	1,200
General merchandise and apparel.....	5,800	7,300	5,500	— 1,500	300
Food stores.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	00	00
Eating and drinking establishments.....	7,200	7,600	6,700	— 400	500
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,200	6,200	6,200	00	00
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,800	6,900	6,400	— 100	400
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	6,400	6,300	5,900	100	500
Services and miscellaneous.....	19,900	20,200	20,400	— 300	— 500
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	2,200	2,300	2,300	— 100	100
Personal services.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	00	00
Other (6).....	15,600	15,800	16,000	— 200	— 400
Government.....	37,300	37,900	36,100	— 600	1,200
Federal.....	9,000	9,400	8,700	— 400	300
State and local.....	28,300	28,500	27,400	— 200	900
Great Falls Area (ascade CCounty).....	18,200	18,600	19,100	— 400	900
Manufacturing.....	1,900	1,900	2,900	00	— 1,000
Contract construction.....	1,400	1,500	1,600	— 100	200
Transportation and utilities.....	2,000	2,000	2,100	00	100
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,600	5,800	5,300	— 200	300
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,000	4,000	4,100	00	— 100
Government.....	3,300	3,400	3,100	— 100	200

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 718 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,180 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN JAN. 1960 AND JAN. 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims	
	Jan. 1960		Jan. 1959		Jan. 1960		Jan. 1959		Jan. 1960				Jan. 1959				Wk. 2-5	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda.....	57	13	123	39	1,384	556	473	150	4	—	1	2	20	4	24	9	812	411
Billings.....	802	198	690	191	2,943	1,014	2,666	995	215	49	264	85	212	32	244	72	2,568	2,187
Bozeman.....	257	70	228	49	820	226	797	257	118	15	133	36	102	16	118	38	385	372
Butte.....	232	56	321	77	3,318	813	1,912	599	25	12	37	12	52	1	53	15	2,428	1,250
Cut Bank.....	170	71	93	29	568	112	504	90	33	2	35	14	19	8	27	11	408	392
Dillon.....	131	30	109	33	249	90	251	107	32	43	75	33	30	34	64	25	210	219
Glasgow.....	216	51	181	55	1,015	352	992	346	88	10	98	39	84	10	94	26	788	737
Glendive.....	126	30	101	29	343	98	303	98	40	12	52	19	39	5	44	20	285	243
Great Falls.....	595	161	490	126	3,373	1,176	2,680	826	159	32	191	52	172	26	198	66	2,344	1,949
Hamilton.....	102	25	76	24	592	173	530	168	19	4	23	7	13	18	31	4	457	437
Havre.....	250	60	196	61	743	253	577	195	104	13	117	37	64	13	77	43	612	580
Helena.....	265	68	254	92	1,154	365	1,211	463	228	8	236	68	240	3	243	76	743	856
Kalispell.....	383	111	490	121	2,245	656	2,172	650	110	9	119	32	107	16	123	47	1,854	1,901
Lewistown.....	98	31	64	18	434	135	374	141	31	16	47	19	30	15	45	29	316	352
Livingston.....	189	36	146	37	576	135	629	177	31	3	34	6	31	4	35	8	492	502
Miles City.....	135	38	147	42	454	140	535	183	47	18	65	39	38	15	53	16	402	580
Missoula.....	682	209	357	74	1,750	451	1,285	317	141	7	148	41	106	8	114	46	1,252	1,266
Polson.....	199	48	114	44	479	142	512	175	52	10	62	24	27	12	39	18	493	477
Shelby.....	162	50	73	18	453	154	514	145	44	20	64	31	37	12	49	19	372	341
Sidney.....	167	47	171	79	436	108	423	139	22	10	32	14	30	8	38	22	387	411
Thomp. Falls.....	112	43	101	40	402	124	479	160	11	1	12	6	74	—	74	27	356	422
Wolf Point.....	118	38	130	37	721	219	531	194	13	3	16	3	18	2	20	8	542	539
TOTALS.....	5,453	1,484	4,655	1,315	24,452	7,492	20,350	6,575	1,567	297	1,864	619	1,545	262	1,807	645	18,506	16,415

*Include 646 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 690 same a years ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. (1) 1960	Dec. (2) 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. (1) 1960	Dec. (2) 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. (1) 1960	Dec. (2) 1959	Jan. 1959
All Manufacturing.....	\$94.49	\$95.20	\$95.11	38.1	39.5	40.3	2.48	2.41	2.36
Durable goods.....	101.75	90.92	92.90	40.7	38.2	39.7	2.50	2.38	2.34
Primary metals.....	3)	3)	92.19	3)	3)	38.9	3)	3)	2.37
Nondurable goods (4).....	86.40	101.43	98.59	36.9	41.4	41.6	2.49	2.45	2.37
Food and kindred products.....	81.33	91.70	89.04	39.1	44.3	45.2	2.08	2.07	1.97
All Mining.....	100.22	113.54	100.25	38.4	43.5	40.1	2.61	2.61	2.50
Metal mining.....	3)	3)	94.53	3)	3)	38.9	3)	3)	2.43
Transportation and Utilities (except rys. (5))	94.65	99.36	93.38						
Transportation (except railroads).....	108.24	117.93	105.17						
Utilities and communication.....	86.30	87.91	85.32	38.7	39.6	39.5	2.23	2.22	2.16

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

(3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals industries.

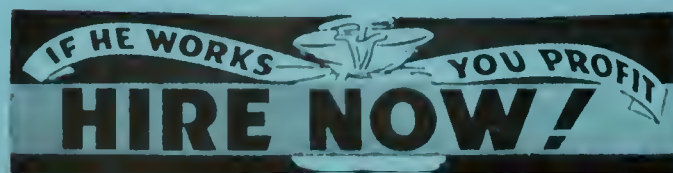
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Lucile Speer, Librarian
Documents & Serials
Montana State University
Missoula, Montana

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Account for Under
Act of Congress



CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EX-
PERIENCED WORKERS!

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.